THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Senator Hill.

Remarks by Senators Brown, Ingalls, Vest, Edmunds, and Sherman.

Also by Representatives Hammond, Speer, Tucker, House, Welborn, and Others.

The Navy Bill Passed and the Whisky Bill Given a Very Black Eye.

THE SENATE.

This day having been set apart for services in honor of the late Senator Hill, of Georgia, Mr. Brown, immediately after the reading of the journal, moved the following resolution:

Resolved. That, earnestly desiring to show every possible mark of respect to the memory of the Mon. Benjamin H. Hill, late a senator of the United States from the State of Georgia, and to manifest the high estimate in which his eminent public services and distinguished patriotism are held, the business of the senate to now suspended that the friends and associates of the late Senator Hill may pay fitting tribute to his high character, his public services, and his private virtues.

Resolved, That in the death of Senator Hill the country has sustained a loss which has been felt and deplored to the utmost limits of the union.

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate communicate these resolutions to the house of representatives. Resolved. That, earnestly desiring to show every

Resolved. That, as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the senate do now adjourn.

then delivered an address, in which he sketched the history of Mr. Hill and spoke of his own early differences with him in the pol-itics of Georgia and of their later co-operation

her death was bestellin and following rea-ture of his character. When at home it was his habit to go every day into the parlor where her portrait hung, look tenderly into her face, and bow reverently on retiring, and when he had become too feeble to walk alone he had himself carried into the parlor, and, gazing lovingly on the face, with eyes filled with tears, he said: "I shall soon be with her

Mr. Brown spoke at some length of the religious education and character of Senator Hill, and said that the last sentence uttered by him was "Almost home."

MR. INGALLS delivered a brief and eloquent address, in which he spoke of the dead senator as a "born polemic," and said that of all the dead whose obsequies the senate had paused to solemnize, he recalled none whose untimely fate seemed so lamentable, and yet so rich in prophecy, as that of Senator Hill. Few scenes in modern history were more tragic than that protracted combat with death.

MR. VEST

spoke of Mr. Hill's opposition to secession, of spoke of Mr. Hill's opposition to secession, of his labors in the confederate congress (after he had gone out with his state) in defence of the president of the confederacy against Toombs, Yancey, Wigfall, and other assailants, and of his attempt to nerve the people to continue the strugglo until he became satisfied that all was over, and that nothing remained for him but "to share the fortunes of the people of Georgia." In concluding, Mr. Vest apostrophized the dead senator, saying: "Patriot, orator, statesman, farewell. Let "Patriot, orator, statesman, farewell. Let Georgia guard well thy grave; for in her soil rest not the ashes of one whose life has done more to illustrate her manhood, whose genius has given such glory to her name.

MR. MORGAN said that Alabama, the eldest daughter of Georgia, approached this occasion with a proud but stricken spirit. He spoke of Mr. Hill's devotion to the union and his reluct-ance to admit that secession and war were inevitable; of the greatness of the task which the confederate congress had to perform; of Mr. Hill's share in its labors, and of his sub-sequent efforts in behalf of the people of Georgia in the reconstruction period, and said that the late senator was a bold, daring, and powerful man, whose convictions were always the guide of his action and the meas-

ure of his duty. MR. SHERMAN,

in a brief address, spoke of the late senator as an ardent but courteous antagonist, as a ready debater, strong, carnest, and convinc-ing, and expressed the opinion that when he died he had not yet attained to the full measure of national reputation to which his abilities would have raised him.

Among the features of the career of the de-

ceased which Mr. Sherman noticed approv-ingly was the fact that in his early manhood he appreciated the importance of the position held by Georgia as containing within her bounds the chief elements for manufacturing industries, and attached himself to the whig party, mainly on account of the attitude of that party in favor of the protective policy. MR. VOORBEES

eulogized Mr. Hill for his strength of intellect and character and his progressive spirit, and defended him from the charge of incon-sistency. He was not inconsistent, but he believed with Burke that statesmanship is the science of circumstances, and he addressed himself always with wisdom and courage to the situation in which he found himself placed. In conclusion Mr. Voorbees drew a vivid picture of the sudden death which he witnessed at the white house on New Year's day, so peaceful and easy in contrast with the long and terrible agony endured by Senator Hill, lasting through mentles. The ancient stoic would have sought refuge from such a fate in self-destruction, but the American statesman met it calmiy and heroically, sustained by his Christian faith.

MR. EDMUNDS spoke of Mr. Hill as a man of the very highest order of intellectual strength, both in his perceptive and in his reflective faculties, able to receive with elearness the relations of things, and the remote as well as the near effects of current events. A whig and an American, he foresaw something of the future and opposed secession, but when it was resolved upon and undertaken, he gave himself up to what he considered his duty to his state. This notion of fidelity to one's state was almost a natural instinct and often appeared even in the senate, whose members senators of the United States, and not, in are senators of the United States, and not, in a constitutional sense, any more representa-tives of the particular states electing them than of all the other states. Understanding and sympathizing with Senator Hill, though differing widely from him in respect to many of his acts and opinions, Mr. Edmunds had felt deeply for him and his family and his people, in the calamity that had come upon them, and the sympathy and admiration of all had grown more profound and tender when they had seen him bearing the greatest of human sufferings with the calmness fortitude, and the supreme happiness of Chris-

tian hope. MR. JONES, OF FLORIDA.

analyzed Mr. Hill's characteristics as an orator and statesman. In little matters he was not as great as little men, but when the occasion rose to the height of his great ability his power was felt in congress and throughout the

MB. BARROW made the closing address. He spoke of the strong impression made upon him as a young man by Mr. Hill's oratory, and of the great admiration for the deceased which he had always felt in common with the peo-

with a pencil. In reply to Mr. Barrow's inquiries he wrote: "Wish I could talk. My present doctors have given me to understand that I cannot recover, and my time is uncertain from a few months to several years. A Day Mostly Devoted to Eulogies on the Late Have told me to employ any other doctors and remedies I see proper."

At the conclusion of Mr. Barrow's remarks, the resolutions were adopted and the senato

SENATE CAUCUSES. THE REPUBLICANS. The republican members of the senate held a brief informal conference previous to the convening of the senate yesterday for the purpose of consulting in regard to the best means to facilitate and expedite action upon the pending tariff bill. The rumor is pretty well pending tariff bill. The rumor is preity well authenticated that the brief discussion was in some respects a decidedly animated one, and that enough was disclosed of the temper of the republican members to indicate that it may be next to impossible to held them to caucus action. It is said that Mr. Conger directly intimated that he would not vote for the bill upon its final passage if lumber is retained upon the free list, and that Mr. Allison, in reply, took occasion to point out the duty of individual senators in terms which drew from Senator Lown a vigorous defense of the rom Senator Logan a vigorous defense of the ights of individual senators to sustain their onvictions untrammeled by party or caucus

This informal conference was supplemented by a caucus in the afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the senate. Thirty senators were present, and the result of the conference is said to have been highly satisfactory. Brief speeches were made by Sena-tors Morrill, Edmunds, Sherman, Aldrich, Al-lison, Harrison, and others, and no dissent was expressed from the general proposition that consideration of the tariff bill should be pursued in the manner best calculated to faciltate its passage at this session. There was some discussion of the proposition to hold night sessions, taking a recess each day from 5 until 7:30, but the general opinion prevailed that more progress could be made by sitting in continuous session till a later hour than itics of Georgia and of their later co-operation and friendahip. In one of the last letters written by Senator Hill, before his death, to Mr. Brown, referring to the past, he said: "Who would then have thought that you were, during my lifetime, to become my most trusted and confidential friend?" Speaking of Mr. Hill's career in congress, Mr. Brown said that by his ability and character he soon won the respect, and even the friendship, of his leading opponents, and that at his death Mr. Illaine, his great antagonist in thouse of representatives, wrote a letter of the chairman of the finance committee, or the gentleman from that committee who might be in charge of the bill. The propriety of limit-ing the debate was next discussed, and Mr. Mor-rill was authorized to offer in the senate to-day a resolution providing for the enforcedeath Mr. Hlaine, his great antagonist in the house of representatives, wrote a letter of condolence which did honor to the writer's head and heart and which was highly appreciated by the friends of the deceased.

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Hill's love for his mother and veneration for her memory after her death was a beautiful and touching feature of his character. When at home it was his habit to go every day into the parlor where her portrait hung, look tenderly into her face, and bow reverently on retiring, and when he had become too feeble to walk alone he had himself carried into the parlor, and, from persistent discussion of amendments, the responsibility shall be put upon the other side. No allusion was made to the ripple which disturbed the harmony of the morning conference, and the resolution placing the con-duct of the bill unreservedly in the hands of the finance committee was adopted with but two dissenting votes—Senators Hoar and Mc-Dill. These gentlemen, while in accord with the caucus on the general proposition to expedite the passage of the bill, dissented from the method proposed as placing too great limitations upon individual action. Republican senators yesterday spoke of the results of the caucus as highly satisfactory, and assert that the harmony of expression and sert that the harmony of expression and unanimity of purpose which were manifested give new reason to expect that the tariff bill will be passed at this session.

THE DEMOCRATS. After the adjournment of the senate yesterday an informal conference of democratic senators was held in one of the committee rooms. Senator Pendleton presided, and about twenty senators were present. The discussion was confined to the general policy to be pursued in regard to the pending tariff

No attempt was made to reach an agree ment as to what action should be taken touching any particular feature of the bill or as to any amendments to be offered. The general sentiment as expressed favored a curtailment as far as possible of speech-making and an avoidance on the part of the democrats of the appearance of fillbustering or purposely delaying the passage of the bill.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Murch, of Maine, introduced a bill to authorize the incorporation of national trade unions in the District of Columbia. Referred. The house proceeded, as the regular order, o the consideration of THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

with the pending amendments recommended by the committee of the whole.

The first amendment, providing that chiefs of bureaus shall receive no additional pay by

reason of holding such positions was rejected yeas 84, nays 116. The next amendment, being that for the payment to Asa Weeks of \$50,000 when he shall have executed and delivered to the United States a release of all claim for the

use by the United States of his invention in torpedees, was agreed to—yeas 129, nays 93.

The bill was then passed—yeas 135, nays 90; the democrats generally voting against it.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, moved to go into committee of the whole on

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Butterworth raised the question of con sideration, stating that his purpose was to call up the bonded spirits bill, which was on the speaker's table.

Mr. Kelley's motion was agreed to, and the house, at 12:30, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Burrows in the chair) on the reve-Kelley called up the tariff bill, but Mr.

Carlisle, of Kentucky, made the point of order that the revenue bills must be taken up in their order on the calendar. The chair sustained the point of order.

The first bill was one to admit free of duty a monument to George Washington.

Mr. Kelley objected to its consideration, and the objection was reported to the house.

The speaker stated that the question was whother the house would direct the committant as register the bill. tee to consider the bill.

The house refused to direct its consideration—53 to 117—and Mr. Burrows resumed the

The next bill on the calendar was to regulate the collection of the tax on weiss beer. Mr. Kelley again objected; again the objec-tion was reported to the house, and again the

ouse refused to order the consideration of the bill in committee.

The objection to the bill authorizing an au tomatic meter to measure the quantity and test the specific gravity of distilled spirits and malt liquors was also reported to the house,

and the same action was taken. and the same action was taken.
Similar action was taken upon bills relative
to the tax on native wines, and to the entries of sugar in bonded warehouses, to tax the sale of eleomargarine, to adjust the duty on imported hay, and in relation to duties on tin.

The next bill to which Mr. Kelley objected, was that to abolish the internal revenue tax on tobacco, snuff, eigars, and eigarettes.

The objection being reported to the house, Mr. Knott demanded the reading of the bill, and the question was put "Shall the bill be

It was decided in the negative.

The house refused—yeas 101, nays 146—to direct the committee to consider the bill.

The committee then (at 1:30) reached the tariff bill, and was ADDRESSED BY MR. KELLEY, chairman of the committee on ways and means. He said that there were many reductions of reason that there were many reductions of existing duties proposed by the pending measure which his individual judgment did not approve. He feared that they would be found in practice to be so great as to impair the efficiency of our productive power, and would thus put consumers at the mercy of those who, by reason of the withdrawal of our competition in any particular industry, would have a monopoly of our markets, and could control prices therein. Nevertheless, he should strong impression made upon him as a young man by Mr. Hill's orstory, and of the great admiration for the deceased which he had always felt in common with the people of Georgia. He described, in a touching mannor, his last interview with Senator Hill in Atlanta, just a month before his death, and resulted in the honor to preside on the honor to preside. In a country with a honor to preside. In a country with a honor to preside on the feet that the politicisms should not monopolize the Agricultural despects of the countries and owes you an apology for the severity of its language.

The Court. The court accepts your disapout the countries of the countries of the committee over which he had support the bill in all its features, submitting amonopolize the Agricultural despects of the countries and owes you an apology for the severity of its language.

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preparation and maturing of such bills. The bill as a whole was, in his judgment, the best tariff bill which had ever been submitted best tariff bill which had ever been submitted to the American congress. The tariff commission had been unable to perfect its work. The time given it was insufficient for the work, and the commission deserved neither the blame that had been heaped upon it on the one hand nor the landation which its work had received on the other. Considering the brief time given it, the want of experience in such labor of many of its members, the commission had performed what he regarded as a wonderful work, and, so far as its labors went, he accepted almost all its suggestions. But when the committee came to examine the But when the committee came to examinathe schedules presented by the commission it found that, though some of them (relatively few) appeared to have been deliberately considered, most of them seemed to be the report of sub-committees to which particular subjects were referred, and whose reports had never been revised by the full commision. Thus it had occurred that articles appeared twice in the same schedule with different rates of duty attached thereto. The commit-tee on ways and means had found itself very seriously reflected upon as making inroads upon the commission's free list, while in truth and in fact it had made large additions to it. Fault had been found with the committee for striking from the free list cabinets, antiqui-ties, &c. He could not deny that the committee had struck these articles from the free list, but it had done so because it could not see why they should be twice on that list on see why they should be twice on that list on the same page. Notwithstanding this evi-dence of haste, the commission had per-formed a work for which he was grateful and for which he believed that the country would be grateful. He should not attempt to discuss the details of the hill. He was recovered that of the bill. He was very anxions that the bill should have full and fair consideration, and yet that it should be promptly disposed of. He had no desire to waste time in debate, but hoped that the committee would make the general discussion very brief. The business of the country was almost at a stand-still. Men were neither willing to manufacture nor import. The whole country was suffering, and productive industries were palsied by uncertainty. While expressing the hope that gentlemen on the democratic side would agree to a brief debate, he begged his republican friends to be faithful to their country and their constituents in this emergency and to be in their seats whenever the house might be asked to go into committee of the whole on this bill. They owed it to the country to the toiling millions who to the country, to the toiling millions who labored, to the men of enterprise whose capital was not commensurate with their under takings, and who would be embarrassed by long delay and the stagnation of business; they ewed it to the fair fame of the fortyseventh congress to act with promptness and expedition on a matter which so vitally affeeted the interest of the country.

Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, suggested that the house and country were disappointed at the failure of the gentleman to state his opin-ion as to the reduction of the rates of duty and of the revenue by the pending measure. Mr. Kelley said that he had cut his speech short because he undestood that Mr. Kelley said that he had cut his speech short because he understood that a message from she senate was being transmitted to the house relative to the late Hon. B. H. Hill. He would take the floor at some future time, if necessity, to respond to questions. The experts reported that the net decrease of revenue from the adoption of this bill would be \$20,855,700. His own impression was that the reduction would be much greater.

The committee then rose, and public business being postponed, the house proceeded to consider the senate resolutions upon

consider the senate resolutions upon THE DEATH OF SENATOR B. H. HILL.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, was the first speaker. He gave a detailed and interesting speaker. He gave a detailed and interesting history of the early life and education, and the political career of the dead statesman. His reputation in congress had been well established; his conduct here, his speeches and votes had passed into history. They were too recent to need comment now. The pride of his state was seconded by the country which cheerfully counted him among the great men of the age. His long suffering had mellowed of the age. His long suffering had mellowed admiration into love, and through a long line of sympathizing fellow-citizens, representa-tives and senators had bornehim to his grave.

Mr. Spear, of Georgia, bore testimony to the great and good qualities of the dead senator. Nover had public esteem and prive affection been more signally manifested than at his ob-segules; but neither public esteem nor private sequies; but neither public esteem nor private affection could do that for his memory which he had done himself. He had been a man of unimpeachable integrity, ever evincing by precept and example his regard for morality and religion. He had loved his country—his whole country, its constitution, its laws, its liberty. He had been a man to whom his whole country was ever more than a part. Georgia had hardly another—he might say not another—such life to lose.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, speaking for his state, begged to lay the tribute of her respect

state, begged to lay the tribute of her respect on the grave of Benjamin H. Hill. The grave had closed over his career, which, though it was not prolonged to old age, was one of the most brilliant and memorable in our people's

nistory.

Mr, House, of Tennessee, said that the fact was everywhere realized that a man of great intellectual power had fallen, and that a vacancy had been made in the national councils which could not be readily filled. Passing on to a consideration of Mr. Hill's congressional career, Mr. House gave a history of the cele brated amnesty debate in the forty-fourth congress, which had been participated in by Benjamin H. Hill, James A. Garfield, and James G. Blaine. If anybody had been called upon to point out two men on that floor whose robust health and vigorous manhood gave the robust health and vigorous manhood gave the greatest promise of long life the selection could not have fallen on two members more appropriately than on Hill and Garfield. How soon were those two men doomed to leave this world under circumstances of lingering and protracted suffering that stirred the sympathy of all. Upon the latter honors had been showered with profusion, which left his ambition but little to desire. While the laurels on his brow were yet wet with morning dew the bullet of a beastly and vulgar assassin laid him low. The national heart stood still with horror. The democrat forgot that he was a republican president, and southern man that he belonged to the north. He met his fate with great fortitude and lofty courage which silenced all criticism, while it intensified the universal horror with which the assassin's crime was regarded. Mr. Hill had been called to the senate and soon took a front place as a statesman of great at-tainments and ability; but when he feit a long coreer of honor and usefulness opening before him the admonition of death had come, not, indeed, in the guise of an assassin's bul-let, but in a form no less certain. He made a brief fight for his life, but all his efforts proved unavailing, and at last be went home to die. How little we know of what the

future has in store for us.

Mr. Kasson, of lown, made a brief and touching ascele eulogistic of the qualities of Senator Hill, whom he compared to Oliver Cromwell, He had combined great self poise and apparent consciousness of power with a certain apparent consciousness of power with a certain solemn adamantine honest of purpose which rendered the movement of his intellect one of extraordinary power. No better tribute could be paid to his memory than for members to practice in their relations with each other those qualities for which they admired Benjamin H Hill.

those qualities for which they jamin H. Hill.

Touching and eloquent addresses were also delivered by Mr. Wellborn, of Texas; Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, and Mr. Cox, of New York, after which the house (at 4:56), out of respect to the memory of the deceased, addressed.

Woman's Labor League.

The Woman's National Labor league drow a large attendance last night in spite of the inclement weather. Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler, an able exponent for the rights of work ing woman, made a very interesting speech, urging the league to continue its battle for the working woman. A letter was read from Mrs. Mary D. Leonard, of Boston, asking President Smith to get the women of Washington to send specimens of their handi-work to the industrial exposition to be held at Amsterdam, Holland, during the present year. A resolution was read and adopted to the effect that the politicians

"UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT."

A Very Lively Day in the Criminal Court Room.

A Tilt Between Bliss and Ingersoll Stopped by the Court.

Indge Wylie Savagely Attacks One of the Counsel for the Defense and then Begs His Pardon,

Dorsey's Letters Read in Court-The Obfections by the Defense.

The subcontracter, A. S. Powers, was further cross-examined in the star route trial yesterday morning. The witness complained of the unfair practice pursued toward him of reading his letters in evidence after he had left the stand. Mr. Wilson offered him an opportunity at explaining any apparent discrepaney, and the witness made an explanation at some length, A. C. Boone was then called and examined by Mr. Merrick, He testified that he knew all of the defendants in this case. Had been introduced to Peck in the Postoffice department, but would not recognize him now. Had conversations with Miner, Stephen Dorsey, and, perhaps, John Dorsey, with respect to the witness Moore, in the spring of 1878. In the conversation with Stephen Dorsey, witness recommended Moore, who had been one of his own traveling agents to look after the routes. Miner called at witness's office the next day, and saw Moore. Moore insisted upon a salary of \$150 per month, which Miner agreed to allow after twenty-four hours' consideration. After Moore had left, witness called Miner's attention to the fact that a check had not seen sent to Moore's wife according to promise He also saw Stephen Dorsey, who promptly sent the check upon Boone's request. Witness had been extensively engaged in the mail ntract business since 1876. Merrick. Did you have any of them expedited?

xpedited? Mr. Ingersoll. I object. Mr. Merrick, Of course; you know he an't prove it; he never got any of them ex-

In a conversation with Stephen Dorsey in November, 1877, at his house, Dorsey produced a letter from Peck, desiring him to secure an experienced man to get up the bids for the next letting. He offered witness the position, but the latter declined to accept a salary, demanding an interest in the business, which Dorsey Gually spread to give him.

which Dorsey finally agreed to give him, Witness was cautioned not to let Mr. El-kins, and perhaps Bruce and Kerens, know what he was about. In fact he was placed under an injunction of secrecy. It was not the practice of mail contractors to inform one the practice of mail contractors to inform one another as to the details of their business. Mr. Chandler objected to a recital of the conversation with Dorsey, because it related to acts alleged to have been committed, which were barred by the statute of limitations, but the objection was overruled by the court.

The witness told how he caused circulars to be printed and sent out to postmasters by Dorsey's directions—his testimony on this point heine substantially a resetition of his

point being substantially a repetition of his testimony given at the preceding trial.

The defense moved that all of the testi-mony relative to the sending out of the blank proposals be stricken out, because it was not shown that they concerned any of the routes set out in the indictment, and for other rea-sons. A long argument ensued, in the course of which Mr. Ingersoil asserted that the court had rejected the letters connected with the proposals at the former trial, and that the government had then caused them to be published in the New York Herald. They did that because they were trying the case before the public, and not before this court. The court said the principal question was

court said the principal question was whether there was a conspiracy or not. Sena-tor Dorsey was not mentioned by name in the contracts. Of course at that day it was im-possible to say who was to get the contract upon any particular route. Proof of a general confederacy or combination for the purpose of securing the contracts would be competent evidence, although it must be understood that it would be admitted at present solely as showing the combination. It was only ad-mitted as to Dorsey and Miner, unless the ether defendants should be connected with it afterward.

Witness said he was directed by Dorsey to send out blank proposals to certain post-masters. "The bondsmen would be furnished there; the bidders here.

The witness was asked who received the proposals when they were returned but obection was made, and another discussion Mr. Bliss said Mr. Ingersoll was right in

his statement that the government assume that Stephen W. Dorsey was the root of th concern. In point of fact he sent out the proposals and received them.

The court allowed the question, and wit-

The court answer the question, and with ness said the packages were returned to him through Stephen W. Dorsey. Three post-masters responded—the postmaster at Little Rock, Hot Springs, and Helena. The proposals were used in bidding at the letting, "all that he could get in," said the

In response to a request for the identifica-tion of a letter put in evidence, Mr. Bliss read

United States senate chamber, Washington, D. C., December 9, 1878."

"Are you sure it is 'United states senate chamber," said Mr. Ingersoll, with savage

emphasis upon the quoted words. (Then, as the court rapped for order), "Oh. I only wanted that to be emphasized properly." Mr. Merrick immediately presented another letter to the witness, and inquired: "The Stephen W. Dorsey who signed that was a United States scuator, was he not?" A. Yes,

The letters were then offered in evidence as showing Dorsey's connection with the transactions to which the witness had testi-fied. "In other words," as Mr. Merrick said, the witness on the stand was temporarily placed aside, while S. W. Dorsey himself poke to the jury in what he had written with

his own hand.

The defense objected, and pointed to the record of the last trial, when the court had rejected the profferred evidence. In the course of the argument Mr. Ingersoll used the expression, "Where will this end?" "In the penifentiary," promptly interposed

Ir, Biss.

Mr. Ingersoll (shaking his finger at Mr. Riss). You will be there as soon as my client.

The Court. This is entirely unprofessional,
Mr. Ingersoll. Did I provoke it?

The Court, No. Mr. Ingersoll. I represent a gentleman, and do not purpose doing anything a gentleman The court said that at the last trial i

The court said that at the last trial it seemed to have gone off with the idea that it was an attempt to prove some sort of official misconduct on the part of Senator Dorsey, aside from the routes in this case. In that instance it overlooked entirely the other question—whether the evidence did not tend to show the connection between Dorsey and the other defendants in the preparation of the hids for the letting soon to be made. The court then got a certain view of the case, and court then got a certain view of the case, and ran off on that line. It might as well be un-derstood that questions arising in this case would be decided without bias from any former decision. (Suddenly, and with great in-dignation to Mr. Williams, who sat there What do you mean by that, sir. What do you mean by sneering and giggling like a fool at the decision of this court?" Mr. Williams, I don't understand you. I

believe the court's language was war-d. I was talking about another matter, and did not hear you; The Court. You should have been listen-

ing. . Mr. Williams. You honor has not decided the question yet. I could not have expressed any opinion upon it. The Court. The court accepts your dis-

no one know from whom they came. Root and Kerens, the mail contractors, and friends

and Kerens, the mail contractors, and friends were to be specially avoided.

To Hon. George Haycock, at Pine Bluffs, Ark., he writes, "This is for an intimate friend of mine, and I ask you to do it as a personal favor."

The defense objected to a question pit to

the witness asking the reasons for omitting from the blank proposals certain provisions contained in the blank forms of bids issued by the department. The question was finally ruled out, and the court adjourned.

ANIMAL INDUSTRIES.

Subjects Discussed at the Agricultural Convention Yesterday. The second section of the agricultural con-

vention, devoted to the animal industries of the country, met yesterday in the library of the country, met yesterday in the library of the Agricultural department, some fifty dele-gates being in attendance. Among the new faces were: George S. Haskell, John F. Car-row, Robert B. Ross, R. M. May, Henry C. Devries, William B. Sandy, J. H. Wavren, Richard V. Gaines, Aurelius Morse, Wesley Webb, M. C. Nichols, W. S. Stockbridge, Elias Ebert, R. Hoffheins, James H. Holmer, and H. B. Gurler, Commissioner, Loying called H. B. Gurler. Commissioner Loring called the convention to order, and delivered an ad-dress on the best means of improving and elevating the animal industries. of cattle raising and transportation was then discussed at great length. Mr. R. Baker, of Ohio, read a paper on the "Best Breed of Cattle for Farming in the Western States," which was listened to at-Western States," which was listened to attentively, and afterward discussed by Delegates F. D. Curtis, New York; Coffin, Iowa; Dr. Eilsy, Virginia; Prof. Gold, Connecticut; N. M. Curtis, New York; Prof. Knapp, Iowa; Hadwin, Massachusetts. Col. Robert Beverly, of Virginia, followed with a paper on "The Best Methods of Feeding and Caring for Stock," which was discussed until recess. On resuming their session a paper was read to the convention by Prof. Law, of Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., on "The Cattle Traffic in its Relations to Cattle Diseases." This was one of the most import-Diseases." This was one of the most important and interesting papers read before the convention, and many practical suggestions were made by the author. He showed that all plagues among cattle

ossess the feature in common that they are

possess the feature in common that they are propagated mainly if not exclusively by contagion, and that war and trailic are the commonest agents in their spread.

He advocated the passage of stringent laws by congress to prevent the spread of the lung disease, now so prevalent in the north and east, and to stamp it out. He predicted that without remedial measures of an arbitrary character the plague would ultimately spread from the locality of fenced pastures, to which it is at present confined and within which it may be controlled, to the unfenced pastures of the west and the southwest, where it would be beyond control, and where its havee would be beyond computation. He would prevent be beyond computation. He would prevent the passage northward during the spring or summer of any cattle south of a given line, which might be roughly stated at 37°.

In conclusion he submitted a table showing that the present yearly losses from lung plague in the United States] was between two plague in the United States) was between two and three millions, and the prospective losses, if restrictive legislation did not intervene to put an end to the disorder, at more than alxly millions annually. He estimated the expense of stamping out the plague at \$2,000,000. A resolution was adopted by the convention calling upon the senate to pass the Hatch bill, now upon its calendar, before the end of the session. This measure, it was said, was not

session. This measure, it was said, was not all or nearly all that was required, but it was a good beginning and was all that could probably be obtained during the short time remaining for congressional action. A committee was appointed to call upon senators and represent the importance of speedy action.

The discussion that followed was quite animated, and showed of what great interest the subject was to the delegates. The closing paper of the day was by F. D. Curtis, of New York, on "A Better Standard." The convention then adjourned until to-day.

York, on "A Better Standard." The convention then adjourned until to-day.

After a discussion of this paper the following resolution, offered by Mr. Saunders, of Illinois, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention desires to express in the most emphatic manner possible its opinion that it is the duty of the senate to promptly pass the bill known as the Hatch bill (house bill, No. 1986), which passed the house in June last, and is now pending in the senate.

Resolved, That a committee of seven members of this convention be appointed to bring the importance of this measure to the attention of the committee on agriculture in the senate of the United States.

In accordance with the above resolution the

In accordance with the above resolution the following committee was appointed: Mr. Saunders, of Illinois: Mr. Coffin, of Iowa; Mr. Law of New York; Mr. Baker, of Ohio; Mr. Courad, of Virginia; Mr. Gold, of Connecticut, and Mr. Grinnell, of Massachusetts. After some discussion of the subject of quarantine,

the following, second resolution offered by Mr. Saunders, was also adopted: sannders, was also adopted:

Resolved, That this convention heartily indorses
the action of the secretary of the treasury in ordering and enforcing a strict quarantine of all cattic imported from foreign countries, and in perfecting arrangements by which this quarantine
may be under rigid governmental inspection, and
we urse upon the present congress the importance
of making a suitable appropriation to enable the
secretary of the treasury to continue this work,
and to maintain a rigid veterinary inspection and
supervision over the same.

The convention was then addraged by Mr.

The convention was then addressed by Mr. Gaines on "Horse and Cattle Breeding," after which the meeting adjourned until to-day, when yesterday's subject will be further dis-

The Inspectors of Steam Vessels. At the meeting of the board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels yesterday the following resolution was presented by Mr.

Garrett:

Resolved, That in all cases where a vessel is employed in a district other than the one in which said vessel was last inspected, it shall be the duty of the local inspectors of the district in which said vessel was last inspected, to furnish upon application a certified copy of the memoranda of the inspector; the application to be made through the supervising inspector of the district in which said local inspectors are situated. Referred.

Licentee a report of the committee of the application of the district in which said local inspectors are situated. Referred.

Upon a report of the committee on fire ap-paratus, the following resolution, which had been proviously offered, was adopted: Resolved. That the minth paragraph of rule 23, of the rules and regulations, be amended by adding to the end thereof the following words: "And no fire pump thus provided for, except upon ferry beats, shall be placed below the lower deck of the

Rule 13, relating to the number of boats to be carried by river steamboats, was then amended so as to provide that steamers hav-ing a capacity of less than 300 tons shall carry ing a capacity of less than 300 tons shall carry 1 boat; between 300 and 500 tons, 2 boats; between 500 and 500 tons, 3 boats; between 500 and 1,290 tons, 4 boats; and above 1,200 tons, 5 boats; these boats to be additional to the one required by law. Provided, however, that river steamers required to carry more than two boats may, where the owners prefer to do so, supply the boat capacity above that number with a good, substantial life-rait or rafts, such raft or rafts to be of equal or rafts, such raft or rafts to be of equal aggregate carrying capacity with the boats

Mr. Flower, supervising inspector of the fifth district, then presented his annual report, after which the board adjourned until

The Optimist Club.

The "Optimist" club held its regular meeting at the residence of Mrs. R. E. Dimmick last night, and, in spite of the snowstorm, the members and friends packed the cozy little parlors of the hostess. The programme in-cluded music by Miss Dollie Leviness, an in-teresting paper by W. B. Gove, recitation by Dr. Frank White, address on Longfellow by Hon, John C. Burnett, drum solo by Mr. A. F. Springstone, all of which were excellently rendered, showing the talent possessed by some members of the club. Among those present were:

Misses Clark, Wright, Haz'eton, Lane, Tullock, Gould, Sinclair, Wood, and Smith, Mesdames Kelser, Natior, Brewer, Rev. W. W. Curry and daughters, Rov. Mr. Kent and Mrs. Kent, Mr. Tonsley, Mr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Paxton, Miss Henderson, Mr. Daute, Mr. Wright-man, Mr. Griffin, Mrs. Starkey, Mr. Clark, Mr. Campbell, and Dr. C. S. Boynton.

THE attention of readers of THE REPUBLI

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